

The high character which THE DAILY TIMES has borne in the past is a sufficient guarantee for its conduct in the future. It will continue to advocate the cause of the public without reference to the interests of individuals. No expense will be spared in the maintenance of its position as the foremost of American journals. It is the best daily family newspaper in the country. It has the latest news, the best foreign correspondence, and the largest staff of writers and reporters. All classes of intelligible news and advertisements are read.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....	\$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....	2

Semi-Weekly Times.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES contains a very careful epitome of our foreign and home correspondence; an interesting selection of current literature from the best foreign and domestic maga-

There is a large variety of agricultural matter, and the very latest news up to the hour of going to press. TERMS—\$3 per annum. Club rates—Two copies, one year, 50¢. Three copies, one year, \$1.80, and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is undoubtedly the best paper for the farmer, for the mechanic, and for all who live in localities which are served only by weekly mails. It contains, in addition to editorial comments on current topics, an excellent condensation of the news of the week; the most important events, both home and foreign, are reviewed at length, and a large quantity of matter is given especially interesting to the farmer and

mechanic. Its market reports are the fullest and most accurate in the country. TERMS—\$2 per annum.

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, \$7 50; Ten copies, per annum, \$12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, \$22; Thirty copies, per annum, \$30, and one extra copy to each club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

with the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured sent money in a registered letter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Prospectus for 1874--7th Year.
The Aldine,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale at Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *fleeting* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and a graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound into thousands of the

year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, *there are the chronicles, besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT, 1873.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centre of Europe it is an axiom that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates" is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility, of

production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the

National Academy, and other noted American artists. The *ALDS* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to *THE ALDS* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art. The quarterly dated June 1st, 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. B. Woodard.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season. www.alds.org

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chronos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of *THE ALDINE*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for

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1581y

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30th, 1872.

MESSES. JAMES SUTTON & CO.

Gentlemen:—I am delighted with the proof in color of your chromos. They are wonderfily suc-

Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN.

anyone who has ever been in a picture production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publisher only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chronicles that are sold singly for double the subscription price of *THE ALPINE*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference

For 50 cents extra, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Any person wishing to act permanently as local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
18 Maiden Lane, New York

FRANK M. NESTELL,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
Fair Street, Opposite Music Hall,
Kingston.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS, GAS
AND KEROSENE CHANDELIERS, PEN
DANTS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Old Fixtures Bronzed and Re-
glazed at the Shortest Notice

Down Town Office, at A. Dodge's Hardware Store, Garden St.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
Put up only in **BLUE Boxes.**
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. F9wa

Correspondents will please direct their letters to the Post Office, N. Y.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
BUSINESS NOTICE.
We are happy to announce to our patrons that we have secured the well-known Premium...

CITY NOTES.

—Parker William Hathaway, Jr., pro tem of the Savannah Steamship Magnolia, has our thanks for late southern papers.
—There was an unusually low tide on Monday. We heard an old boatman in order to be that Branganth could walk across the creek and not wet his shoes. No takers.
—The steamer Norwich went down to the Knickerbocker Ice Co.'s House at Esopus on Monday afternoon, to move a quantity of hay to some other place.
—An upshot came while out hunting in the cedar above Joy's woods on Lucas Turnpike...

—The tugboat C. D. Mills on Monday afternoon, towed a schooner from an anchorage in the river near the Light House to the Newark Lime & Cement Co.'s wharf. First one of the season.
—The large A. E. Harl, Captain James Forsyth, for a long time employed in carrying freight from Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, has been rebuilt and resailed, and is now lying loaded with ice, for New York at the Bowdoin dock in this city.

—City carriers who receive their Freeman by carrier should provide some secure place in which the paper can be left. On windy mornings the newspapers are blown about the carriers' feet to leave papers, when in fact, they have been left and taken away by "the breeze."
—The servant girl Charles D. Bruys arrived yesterday night, into a full Friday night, by running over the body of a woman who lay on the door-mat outside. The woman was somewhat intoxicated, and had crawled on the stoop to sleep as late as she could during the cold night. She was kindly transferred to the jail.

Personal.
Rev. E. D. Lydard, formerly of this city, now of Cincinnati, sends us a copy of the Gazette of that city, which contains very full reports of the operations of the women in their crusade against the rumblers in that section. It gives us a much better idea of the immense extent of the movement than the telegraphic reports do. In many places almost the entire population are enthusiastic in the work, and great victories over the rumblers, with many meetings of rejoicing, firing of cannon, ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy. The hardest part for the women to crack, however, is Cincinnati, for it not only resists the women but sends out reinforcements to outlying towns to defend the saloon keepers to fight off the females.

Jansen Hasbrouck, Jr., left this city on Monday to assume the duties of a clerkship in the Custom House in New York, under Surveyor Sharpe.
We are informed that Dr. Cameron, formerly located at Rondout, will soon remove here and resume the practice of medicine in this city.

The Check System.
One of the Middletown manufacturing establishments, which employs a large number of hands, has just adopted the check system, which is intended to bring the laggard workmen to time. A closet in the shop under lock contains a box which is numbered. From one to ten. Each workman is assigned a number, and is provided with a check with his number on it. On entering the shop in the morning or at noon, he hangs his check on the peg of the same number, and in going out at noon or night he takes his check with him. A timekeeper visits the closet at stated periods, noting the empty pegs, and docking the owners accordingly.—Middletown Press.

Temperance Meetings.
Our telegraphic columns yesterday gave an account of the western temperance movement, and among the rest an account of a monster meeting in Cincinnati on Sunday evening, where fourteen ministers of the city delivered addresses. Among the number was Rev. E. D. Lydard, of the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church, formerly of the Rondout Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Lydard was always an earnest temperance advocate.

Hirsch's Postal Card.
Our well-known correspondent, Isaac Hirsch, received a postal card from Troy the other day which read:
"Faintly Hirsch:—I must inform you that I have been elected Alderman of the First Ward of Troy for the year 1874. I am a very poor man, but I have a very good heart, and I will do my best to serve the people. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. D. MARKS." H. D. MARKS.

Troy, March 7, 1874.
Hirsch thinks Troy is a better city in which to live for Alderman than Kingston is, but, then, Hirsch, it costs more.

From the Sunny South.
While the breeze is blowing a fair breeze in the rough March weather, on Monday the mail brought to us from the land of sun and flowers a box containing a magnolia, an orange blossom, some of the beautiful, long, grass moss which hangs pendant from the live oaks in Florida, and a card on which was the donor's name. With thanks for the present we hope that when the bloom shall have faded from the cheeks of the sender it has from the petals of these flowers the grace of a well-spent life will leave her like the eternal moss to adorn some "eternity oak," each with which our heart will entwine itself round her, let her loneliness fade as it will.

County Court and Court of Sessions.
The above Court convened on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M. After referring No. 63, Charles L. Hook vs. N. W. Watson, to Wm. S. Kenyon to hear and decide, the criminal case of Thomas Sipher vs. the State was tried. The attorney for the District Attorney Sipher is indicted for committing an assault and battery on one Christopher Roshia, July 24th, 1872. The parties live in Saugerties and fell to quarreling over an obnoxious; finally Sipher called Roshia a liar, and Roshia retorted, when Sipher struck him.

The Game Law.
Legally, partridges and prairie chickens cannot be bought and sold after March 1st. Up to October 20th for quail, and September 1st for partridges and prairie chickens, the penalty for each bird in a person's possession is \$25.

"Christianity a Failure, and its Causes."

In the First Annual Ditch Church upon Sunday evening Rev. D. N. Vandervoort delivered to a large audience a discourse on "Christianity a failure, and its causes," taking as his text the last verse of the 33d chapter of the Gospel of Matthew. He opened his subject by asking the question, "What is the cause of the failure of Christianity?" and to whom it is to be ascribed? The speaker said the most complicated problem of the day for the church is the conversion of the masses, and in that respect it is plausibly demonstrated the church is a numerical failure. Not one-half, but the majority of young men in every parish, men of intelligence and intellect, representing some of the best elements of the human character, are arrayed on the side of the world. The reverend gentleman said the source of the weakness of the church is, that the Gospel is not popularly stated. Preachers are too apt to discourage upon the dogmas of the past ages; that Christianity should be taught as it is to-day, for men prefer to receive from the pulpit a sermon instead of drinking from stagnant waters. The interpretation of Christianity as given during the barbarous ages is not Christianity as it should be taught at the present day, and thousands are repelled from the church by the skeletons of a departed theology. The Gospel facts become to be kept up to the times. Another cause of failure is because of incompetent ministers. The preacher is too apt to argue to the intellect and not to the heart; too apt to argue to sustain his own opinion to the detriment of the cause. There are different interpretations of the Scripture, different creeds, but the first and main object always should be the conversion of the soul. We preach theology too much. It is inferior as a persuasive power on the soul. To tell man how to be saved is much, but to save him is more. You can't make man believe your particular creed is the charter of Heaven, for by insisting you are right always, implies others are wrong. You should not preach the theology of Luther, Calvin or Wesley, but the theology of the heart. Another cause is a deficiency of a missionary spirit. Many of the noblest souls can be found in the garret, and the members of the church cannot reach these by sitting on damask cushions. Another weakness is the prevalence of false notions of duty. Then, too, men do not practice. There is no lack of discussion, but no decision. The real issue is not a verbal issue, but a stern fact. Not whether you agree with the orthodoxy of other Christians, but whether your own heart has been changed. Religion is false because it is erroneously advertised. It labors at an immense disadvantage because of hypocrisy. Men wear solemn faces, are pained at rebuffs and drive away the people. Then the ones who drive away the men of the world. The world judges with a sharp eye, and has a right to judge the church by the actions of its disciples. When you see a man whose prayers are better than his practices, do not say, "There is a specimen of your Christian," but rather say, "I am looking at a hypocrite, not a Christian. There can be no such thing as a lying Christian or a dishonest Christian." The preacher then drew a powerful picture of the two parties arrayed against each other. Like two armies in battle, one array, one with closed ranks, finely equipped well disciplined, and marching with a firm step, while above them waved the black flag; the other clothed in white garments, carrying the blood-red battle flag, here and there a company ready for battle, but the majority have their arms stacked; some are asleep, while others are quarrelling about the regimental line or stoning their officers. He then closed with an appeal to the Christians to close their ranks, do their duty and work manfully in the good cause.

A Remarkable Case.
One of the most remarkable cases perhaps ever known in this county, was tried before the Referee, Marius Schoonmaker, on Saturday last. The plaintiff, John Riley and others, are the children and widow of Hugh Riley, late deceased, and bring an action against Patrick King to set aside a mortgage of seventeen hundred dollars, executed by Riley, on the ground of forgery. The facts are as follows: On the 21st day of August, 1874, Hugh Riley purchased of Patrick King two pieces of land situated in the town of Rosendale, near Rock No. 3 on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, for the consideration of \$1,200, receiving a deed therefor which was recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's office in 1874. On this purchase was paid \$540, and a mortgage given by Riley for the balance \$660, with a bond in the penalty of \$1,520. Hugh Riley died on the 10th of January, 1872, and his body was not recorded until January 24th, 1872, a short time after his death. When recorded, the amount secured had been changed from seven hundred and sixty dollars to seventeen hundred and sixty dollars. The forged was a bold one, for the "teen" had been added to the seven and ran below the line. It was also in a different handwriting. The amount of the penalty of the bond had not been changed, but remained fifteen hundred and twenty dollars, while the amount of the mortgage was changed to seventeen hundred and sixty dollars, and the "teen" had been added to the seven and ran below the line. The plaintiff, John Riley and others, are the children and widow of Hugh Riley, late deceased, and bring an action against Patrick King to set aside a mortgage of seventeen hundred dollars, executed by Riley, on the ground of forgery. The facts are as follows: On the 21st day of August, 1874, Hugh Riley purchased of Patrick King two pieces of land situated in the town of Rosendale, near Rock No. 3 on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, for the consideration of \$1,200, receiving a deed therefor which was recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's office in 1874. On this purchase was paid \$540, and a mortgage given by Riley for the balance \$660, with a bond in the penalty of \$1,520. Hugh Riley died on the 10th of January, 1872, and his body was not recorded until January 24th, 1872, a short time after his death. When recorded, the amount secured had been changed from seven hundred and sixty dollars to seventeen hundred and sixty dollars. The forged was a bold one, for the "teen" had been added to the seven and ran below the line. It was also in a different handwriting. The amount of the penalty of the bond had not been changed, but remained fifteen hundred and twenty dollars, while the amount of the mortgage was changed to seventeen hundred and sixty dollars, and the "teen" had been added to the seven and ran below the line.

Balance on hand at last annual report.
Balance on hand at last annual report, \$1,713.48
Fees on taxes of 1872, 3,022.72
Fees on taxes of 1873, 2,254.30
Special assessments, 122.30
Received for special assessments, 498.88
Received from V. Voorhes & Knapp, 128.50
Received from estate of George V. Beck, 103.60
Received from Alderman C. D. No. 1, on account of fire department, 125.81
Received for a No. 3 steamer in pumping house, 125.81
Received from O. M. Albani for tax of 48.35
Received from the First National Bank of New York on bond of city, 13,000.00
Received from sale of City Hall bonds, 5,018.28
Received from taxes of 1873 for, 15,753.60
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The Daily Freeman.

Kingsport, Tuesday Morning, March 10.

Correspondents will please direct their letters to the Editor of the Freeman, at the office of the Freeman, at the corner of the Main and Front streets, Kingsport, Tenn.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We are happy to announce to our patrons that we have secured the well-known Premium Job Printer, Mr. A. V. HIGHT, late of Elizabethton, who will hereafter have entire charge of the Job Printing Department of the Freeman establishment. Mr. Hight's skill and taste are too well known to need recommendation from us. We are now prepared to do the finest kinds of Job Printing at reasonable rates.

CITY NOTES.

—Purser William Hathaway, Jr., pro tem of the Savannah steamship Magnolia, has our thanks for late southern papers.

—There was an unusually low tide on Monday. We heard an old bottom in the creek and that Brannigan could wade across the creek and not wet his chin. No takers.

—The steamer Norwich went down to the Knickerbocker Ice Co.'s House at Euphor on Monday afternoon, to move a quantity of hay to some other place.

—An uptown chap while out hunting in the cedar swamp on Long's Turnpike saw a flock of about one hundred robins. Isn't this a sign of warm weather?

—We've been shown a model of the new spring bottom. It will have a diameter of at least two inches less than the present style, and it will be fastened down by screws.

—The tugboat C. D. Mills from Monday afternoon, toward a schooner for an anchorage in the river near the light-house to the Newark Line & Cement Co.'s wharf. First one of the season.

—The barge A. E. Harp, Captain James Forsyth, for a long time employed in carrying freight from Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, has been rebuilt and resailed, and is now lying loaded with ice, for New York at the Baird's dock in this city.

—City subscribers who receive their Freeman by carrier should provide some secure place in which the paper can be left, as windy mornings may sometimes make the carriers neglect to leave papers, when, in fact, they have been left and taken away by "Jacks Boreas."

—The servant girl of Charles D. Bruyn uptown was nearly frightened into a fit Friday night, by standing over the body of a woman who lay on the door-mat outside. The woman was somewhat intoxicated, and had crawled on the stone to sleep as best she could during the cold night. She was kindly transferred to the jail.

Personal.

Rev. E. D. LeMay, formerly of this city, now of Cincinnati, sends us a copy of the Gazette of that city, which contains very full reports of the operations of the women in their crusade against the rumblers in that section. It gives us a much better idea of the immense extent of the movement than the telegraphic reports do. In many places almost the entire population are enthusiastic in the work, and credit the victories over the salooners with mass meetings of rejoicing, firing of cannon, ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy. The harvest, not for the women to crack, however, is Cincinnati, for it not only resists the women but sends out reinforcements to outlying towns to enable the saloon keepers to fight off the females.

James Hasbrouck, Jr., left this city on Monday to assume the duties of a clerkship in the Custom House in New York, under Surveyor Sturges.

We are informed that Dr. Cameron, formerly located at Rondout, will soon remove here and resume the practice of medicine in this city.

The Check System.

One of the Middletown manufacturing establishments, which employs a large number of hands, has just adopted the check system, which is intended to bring the laggard workmen to heel. A close in the shop under lock contains pieces which are numbered from one upwards. Each workman is assigned a number, and is provided with a check with his number on it. On the morning of the shop, he hangs his check on the peg of the same number, and in going out at noon or night he takes his check with him. A timekeeper visits the closet at stated periods, noting the empty pegs, and docking the owners accordingly. —Middletown Press.

Temperance Meeting.

Our telegraphic columns yesterday gave reports of the western temperance movement, and among the rest an account of a monster meeting in Cincinnati on Sunday evening, where fourteen ministers of the city delivered addresses. Among the names was Rev. E. D. LeMay, of this city. A woman residing at Rondout, formerly of the Rondout Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. LeMay was always an earnest temperance advocate.

Hirsch's Postal Card.

Our well-known citizen, Isaac Hirsch, received a postal card from Troy the other day which read:

FREED HIRSCH.—I must inform you that I have been elected Alderman of the First Ward in this city by 111 majority, vote Democrats. I had a very prominent and worthy share against me on the Republican ticket, who spent as high as \$10 a man for votes.

H. D. MARKSTON.

Troy, March 7, 1874.

Hirsch thinks Troy is a better city in which to live for Alderman than Kingston is—but, then, Hirsch, it costs more.

From the Sunny South.

While the Boreas was falling as is his wont in the rough March weather, on Monday the mail brought to us from the land of sun and flowers a box containing a magnolia, an orange blossom, some of the beautiful, long, gray moss which hangs pendant from the live oaks in Florida, and a card on which was the donor's name. With thanks for the presents we have that when the bloom shall have faded from the cheeks of the sender as it has from the petals of these flowers the grace of a well-spring will leave her like the beautiful moss to adorn some "sturdy oak," each wish of whose heart will entwine itself round her, and her loveliness fade as it will.

County Court and Court of Sessions.

The above Court convened on Monday afternoon at 2 P. M. After referring to No. 63, Charles L. Huch vs. N. W. Watson, to Wm. S. Kenyon to hear and decide, the criminal case of The People vs. Thomas Sipher was tried. The attorneys are the District Attorney for the people, and A. J. Mellon for defendant. Sipher is indicted for committing an assault and battery on one Christopher Roshia, July 24th, 1872. The parties lie in Sugerites and fell to quarrelling over an old dispute; finally Sipher called Roshia a liar, and Roshia retorted, when Sipher struck him.

The Game Law.

Quail, partridges and prairie chickens cannot legally be bought and sold after March 1st. Up to October 20th for quail, and September 1st for partridges and prairie chickens, the penalty for each bird in a person's possession is \$25.

"Christianity a Failure, and its Causes."

In the First Reformed Dutch Church uptown Sunday evening Rev. D. N. Vanderveer delivered to a large audience a discourse on "Christianity a failure, and its causes," taking as his text the last verse of the 53d chapter of Isaiah, "Why have ye believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" The speaker said the most complicated problem of the day for the church is the conversion of the masses, and in that respect it is plainly demonstrated the church is a numerical failure. Not one-half, but the majority of young men in every parish, men of intelligence and intellect, representing some of the elements of the human character, are arrayed on the side of the world. The reverend gentleman said one of the sources of the weakness of the church is, that the Gospel is not popularly stated. Preachers are too apt to discourse upon the dogmas of the past ages; that Christianity should be taught as it is, and not as it was. The speaker said that the church is a failure, and its cause is the failure of the church to be a church of the future, and not a church of the past. The speaker said that the church is a failure, and its cause is the failure of the church to be a church of the future, and not a church of the past.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Annual Meeting.

MONDAY, March 9.

The Common Council met at Fireman's Hall as a Board of Canvassers.

Present—His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen Bray, Boyd, Condit, Condit, Deffenbacher, Flynn, Freudenberger, Madden, Plough, Salzer, Shufeldt, Tubby, Vandenberg, Whitaker.

The City Clerk produced the inspectors' returns from the several wards. After duly canvassing the votes the following were on motion declared elected to the respective offices, to-wit:

Mayor—James G. Lindsey.

Justice of the Peace—Josiah Dubois, Jr.

Assessor for long term—David Gill.

Assessors for short term—Daniel B. Stow, Constables—Lewis B. Smith, John Hetzel, Robert G. Tammany, Peter Cloonan.

City Scales—John B. Tubby.

Supervisors, First Department—Moses Stone, Aug. T. Newton; Second Department—Arthur J. Mellon, Stephen Conwell; Third Department—Jefferson McCausland, Luke Alderman—First Ward, Artemas Sahler; Second Ward, David C. Overbaugh; Third Ward, John H. Condit; Fourth Ward, Michael J. Madden; Fifth Ward, Patrick McGee; Sixth Ward, George Baz; Seventh Ward, James G. Tubby; Eighth Ward, Jacob Freilweh; Ninth Ward, John A. Gross.

Inspector of Election—First Ward, Friend Hoar, Jr.; Andrew E. Janssen; appointed, Charles Kerr; Second Ward, Abram Hart, Jared Traver; appointed, William B. Askam. Third Ward, Oscar A. Garne, A. K. Coutant; appointed, Michael Kelly. Fourth Ward, John Tracy, Charles M. Preston; appointed, David J. Byers.

Michael Barry, Francis Canfield; appointed, Enoch Carter. Sixth Ward, George F. Stephan, John B. Alliger; appointed, William Golden. Seventh Ward, George E. Allen, John D. Dubois; appointed, James Glennon. Eighth Ward, Patrick Casey, Matthew Lynch; appointed, Thomas Beckman. Ninth Ward, John Van Kuren, John J. Reilly; appointed, William W. Mackay.

The Board of Canvassers then on motion of Alderman Freudenberger adjourned.

The newly-elected Aldermen were then sworn in by the Mayor and the Common Council was called to order. All the members were present except Alderman Cummings and Westbrook.

On motion of Alderman Canfield an informal ballot was then taken for City Clerk, with the following result:

Augustus Scheepmoes, 10
C. B. Smith, 3
W. H. McElroy, Jr., 1
Blair H. Canfield, 1

An informal ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Augustus Scheepmoes, 16
C. B. Smith, 1
Whereupon Augustus Scheepmoes was declared elected as City Clerk.

On motion an informal ballot was then taken for City Treasurer, with the following result:

Grove Webster, 14
E. B. Brothman, 2
C. D. Boreas, 1

A formal ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Grove Webster, 16
Whereupon Grove Webster was declared elected to the office of City Treasurer.

On motion of Alderman Sahler the remaining appointments were deferred to the next regular meeting.

Alderman Flynn stated that he had been requested to ask permission of the Common Council to allow St. Mary's and other societies to parade on St. Patrick's day, and on motion of Alderman Flynn permission was granted.

An invitation was also extended to the Common Council to receive the procession in front of the Grand Central Hotel at 12 o'clock.

On motion the same was accepted.

The Mayor then read his annual message, which was on motion of Alderman Sahler ordered to be placed on file and published in the official papers.

[See message in another column.]

The City Treasurer's annual report was also received and read, as follows:

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last annual report, \$19,713.48

Balance of taxes of 1872, 3,992.77

Fees on sales, 25.00

Special assessments, 122.58

Received for sundry licenses, 459.58

Received from Van Voorhees & Knapp, claim H. W. Overbaugh, 563.00

Received from estate of George F. Van Beck, 200.00

Received from Alderman Canfield, on account of his share of the cost of the new City Hall, 125.00

Received from A. M. 3, Steiner in payment of his share of the cost of the new City Hall, 50.00

Received from H. O. Albright for tax of 1872, 48.83

Received from the First National Bank, on account of his share of the cost of the new City Hall, 10,000.00

Received from the City Hall for 1873, 5,918.29

Taxes of 1873 for 1874, 1,750.00

Received from taxes of 1873 for coupons Alms House bonds, 575.00

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 2,635.00

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 5,853.75

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 1,957.71

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 638.83

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 581.78

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 265.52

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 369.81

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 324.57

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 156.63

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 140.62

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 65.61

Received on account of Alms House bonds, 540.40

Amount due Treasurer at date, 6,646.62

Balance to credit of Commissioners of Alms at last report, 6,645.96

Received from Alms House bonds, 40,740.00

Received from Alms House bonds, 5,919.10

Received from taxes of 1873, 19,000.00

Would report \$19,000.00 taxes 1873 collected at date.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid warrant of Village of Kingston, \$ 4.72

Paid on account Van Voorhees & Knapp claim, H. W. Overbaugh, 563.00

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 1,275.00

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 3,917.97

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, \$6,750.92

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 415.08

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 232.40

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 7,118.45

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 12,932.05

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 8,605.92

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 7,141.62

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 3,578.13

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 2,271.64

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 1,068.50

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 1,748.49

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 819.79

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 503.10

Paid on account of Alms House bonds, 3,840.07

Paid warrants drawn by Commissioners of Alms, 33,880.84

Balance to credit of Commissioners of Alms, 6,650.50

Respectfully submitted, G. WEBSTER, Treasurer.

On motion the report was ordered to be printed and published in the official papers.

On motion of Alderman Bray, Alderman Gross and Canfield were appointed members of the Board of Health.

On motion the City Clerk was directed to advertise for proposals for superintending the work on streets and to let the regular surveying and engineering. Such proposals to be for surveying and superintending combined, or for each separately.

On motion adjourned to March 14, at Fireman's Hall, 7 1/2 o'clock.

Third Annual Message OF MAYOR LINDSLEY.

GENEALOGY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

From the report of the City Treasurer now submitted to you, it will be seen that the General Fund of the City has been drawn upon for the following sums during the year past, viz:

General street repairs, \$12,923.05
Fire Department, 8,065.92
Salaries, 3,578.13
Gas and all other expenses, 144.62
Police and Constables, 2,271.64
Electricity, 1,068.50
Printing and stationery, 1,748.49
Errors in assessments, 819.79
Board of Health, 503.10
Other general expenses, 3,840.07

Making a total of \$35,467.21

This review of the disbursements for the year now closed enforces the conviction that the amount of tax allowed by the charter to be raised for the current expenses of the city (\$30,000) is much too limited, unless some means are devised for a more economical expenditure and a better adaptation of the city's wants to the funds provided for them; and further, that we are called upon to look to the Legislature for the privilege of increasing the amount so to be raised, as we cannot in anywise expect to create a debt for posterity by the expenditure of the present year's revenues.

Before I leave making such application we should use our utmost endeavors in bringing these expenses within reasonable limits, and in doing this the first thing in my opinion to which our attention should be directed is the character of the construction and repair of the streets, roads, culverts and bridges of the city.

The charter provides a system for the grading and paving of streets and the construction of culverts and sewers, to be paid for without recurrence to this fund, but owing to a misunderstanding of the spirit as well as of the letter of the charter, and owing to the expense of the special assessment, it has been found that this fund has been a constant drain upon the General Fund.

This fund has also suffered from the imperfect character of the street grading, and it was intended to be permanent has been expended. It has frequently required a large expenditure to properly secure the work after having been done.

It should be our duty to have the principal streets of the city, those over the surface of which is a heavy traffic, and those which have their peculiar situation require, to be properly graded and paved, and their culverts and bridges permanently constructed, at the expense of the property owners, and not at the expense of the city.

It is my duty to advise you that in the next general tax, then it will be proper that they should be kept in good repair and condition at the expense of the General Fund.

The expense attending the care of the streets is also increased by the slovenly habits of the inhabitants of some sections of the city, who, in the use of their streets, carelessly throw out refuse and garbage, and in so doing, not only pollute the streets, but also cause the expense of their removal, and the cost of removal, or the unsightly appearance that it presents to the eye, is a constant drain upon the General Fund.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1874.

A year ago the editor of The Tribune promised to make this journal during 1874 a much more valuable and complete newspaper than it has ever been before. Its facilities for the collection and transmission of intelligence from all parts of the world had been largely increased; its staff of editors, correspondents, and reporters had been strengthened by the engagement of some of the ablest men in the profession; and the editor was resolved to spare neither pains nor money in the effort to make The Tribune the very first newspaper in the world.

It points to the achievements of the past twelve months with pardonable pride. While The Tribune has retained a favorite in its former days, it has exhibited an enterprise and acuteness in its news department which have been the wonder of all its old friends. Remembering that the chief function of a daily journal is to give its readers the fullest, the best arranged, the most attractive, and the most reliable history of the occurrences of the time, it has devoted its best energies to the business, and its success has been universally recognized and applauded. The year has been fruitful of startling events, and every incident has found in The Tribune its promptest, most accurate, and most perfectly equipped historian. A Tribune correspondent was the only civilian who witnessed the surrender of the Virginia, and his picturesque description of that transaction, transmitted by telegraph, is the only account the public has yet seen of an incident upon which depended for many weeks the question of peace or war. The Tribune published the only full and extensive account by Atlantic telegraph of the terrible Ville du Havre disaster, giving all the details of that catastrophe long before other journals received them by the slow course of mails. It distanced all competitors in its thrilling story by cable of the adventures of the Polar castaways. It anticipated every other paper in the country and even the Government itself, by its graphic narrative of Custer's battles on the Yellowstone. The elaborate and deeply interesting letters of its special correspondent in the West gave the complete account of the Farmers' Movement ever published in an Eastern paper. The reports of the Tribune presented the important proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in this city with a fullness and accuracy everywhere the subject of enthusiastic praise. During the panic its daily history of the street made it absolutely indispensable to business men; and its special correspondents afterward described the condition of affairs in the manufacturing districts with an ability which no other paper seriously rivalled.

There are more instances of the uniform success in the most important branch of journalism which has steadily attended The Tribune throughout the year, and may therefore be fairly taken as an earnest of what The Tribune is likely to do hereafter. Its purpose in 1874 is to surpass its previous record, constantly increasing the efficiency of its organization, adding to its resources, and keeping up its ancient celebrity as an organ of cultivated and thoughtful men, and a high authority in literature, science and the arts. It will continue to devote special attention to the proceedings of learned bodies, to education, to scientific discoveries and explorations, to the investigations of agriculture, to the promotion of American industry, and to books, pictures, music, and the drama. Its financial affairs have won a peculiarly high reputation, and will still be a prominent feature in its columns. Its reports of the markets have long been distinguished for fullness and accuracy, and its quotations have been accepted as standards in the cattle, produce, and provision trades for many years. Its reports of local affairs are acknowledged to be the most accurate, intelligent and complete; its domestic correspondence is always fresh and valuable; and abroad it is served by the ablest writers and keenest observers engaged upon any American periodical.

While it never can be a neutral in politics, The Tribune is entirely independent of all parties and all parties. It believes that the mere organ of a clique cannot be a thoroughly good newspaper, and cannot be trusted for impartial and just comment upon current events. It maintains with the old fervor and will always defend the Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under the control of its illustrious founder, Horace Greeley, it was for over thirty years identified. But it values parties solely as means for procuring honest government on sound principles. For the partisans who denounce exposures of corruption or imbecility in high places as likely to hurt the party and hinder their success in holding on to the office—who insist that a journal of their faith must follow their lead, execute their plans, and defend their acts, it has no feeling save contempt. Standing by its old landmarks, it defends the constitutional guarantees to the liberty of the citizen and the sacredness of the nation's faith with its creditors, insists on the duty of protection to American industry, champions all proper measures for developing the material resources of the country, urges wise means for restricting the evils of intemperance, seeks sedulously to foster the commanding interests of Manufactures and Agriculture. But it holds itself aloof from all entangling alliances, waits on no Caucus or Convention for its opinions, aims to judge every political act of whatever party, separately as it arises, on its own merits, and maintains the liberty of candid and impartial criticism. During the present session of Congress its telegraphic news from Washington, where it maintains the strongest force of experienced correspondents ever assembled there in the interests of a single journal, will be incomparably more valuable and more interesting than those of any of its contemporaries. And finally, in the editorial discussion of public affairs, The Tribune endeavours to combine the strict frankness of expression and independence of thought with a strict impartiality of judgment and that dignity and refinement of language which befit a family newspaper. It evades no question, wrangling with other papers, pays no attention to personal abuse, and reserves its columns for its readers' interests, not the editor's grievances.

That there is a popular appreciation of that sort of independent, vigorous, enterprising and high-toned journalism which The Tribune is now the chief representative in this or any other country, is sufficiently proved by the results of the past twelve months. The close of 1873 finds this paper more prosperous than it has been at any previous period of its history, and on a new year opens for it with the most brilliant prospects. In a short time its mechanical facilities will surpass those of any other journal in the world; and on the completion of its new and magnificent building it will be enabled to introduce various improvements of the most important character.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Weekly Tribune has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous readings, and a full page of the best editorial from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctly agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly by its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States, and as its contributors are in every part of the country it will be found equally valuable in New England, in the South, on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and the original articles every week are illustrated with woodcuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, dry goods, and all kinds of merchandise are given in the most accurate and complete manner. The arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible, and is larger than that of any other New York paper.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

A new feature has been added to American journalism by the valuable Tribune Extras, which have attained such an extraordinary popularity during the past year. They present the fresh fruit of the best intellects of this and other countries, the most remarkable lectures, the most valuable scientific and geographical researches, at a merely nominal price. In the series of 14 Extras already published will be found, required for the most part from the columns of the Daily Tribune, some of the latest lectures of Agassiz, Tyndall and Deceur; the explorations of Prof. Hayden, the full history and description of the Far West, the most interesting of the great Vienna Exposition, and the complete report of the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. Half a million of the Extras have already been sold, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

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STEPHEN ABBEY,

ZENNY ABBEY.

Rondout, Jan. 26th, 1874.

WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of WALKER'S BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Walker's Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion, Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Bilegic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim WALKER'S BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, and their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with WALKER'S BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Congestion of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Eruptions, Eczema, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Sore Throat, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Bolls, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed by a single dose.

It is a new and complete system of medicine, no verminous, no animalities will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Should consider whether it is better to convert their stock into cash and bridge over this period, or remain idle.

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N. Y. & S. R. R. TIME-TABLE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Rondout.....	Leave 7:00	7:30
Albany.....	7:30	8:00
Kingston.....	8:00	8:30
Stony Brook.....	8:30	9:00
West Poughkeepsie.....	9:00	9:30
Beaverkill.....	9:30	10:00
Shawangunk.....	10:00	10:30
Shandaken.....	10:30	11:00
Shenandoah.....	11:00	11:30
Shenandoah.....	11:30	12:00
Shenandoah.....	12:00	12:30
Shenandoah.....	12:30	1:00
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Shenandoah.....	4:00	4:30
Shenandoah.....	4:30	5:00
Shenandoah.....	5:00	5:30
Shenandoah.....	5:30	6:00
Shenandoah.....	6:00	6:30
Shenandoah.....	6:30	7:00
Shenandoah.....	7:00	7:30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Shenandoah.....	Leave 6:00	6:30
Shenandoah.....	6:30	7:00
Shenandoah.....	7:00	7:30
Shenandoah.....	7:30	8:00
Shenandoah.....	8:00	8:30
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Shenandoah.....	5:00	5:30
Shenandoah.....	5:30	6:00
Shenandoah.....	6:00	6:30
Shenandoah.....	6:30	7:00
Shenandoah.....	7:00	7:30

Time Table of Walkill Valley Railroad. Look effect Monday, January 12, 1874.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Dep. Kingston.....	7:15 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Walden.....	7:25	7:40
Springtown.....	7:35	7:50
New Paltz.....	7:45	8:00
Port Jervis.....	7:55	8:10
Shenandoah.....	8:05	8:20
Shenandoah.....	8:15	8:30
Shenandoah.....	8:25	8:40
Shenandoah.....	8:35	8:50
Shenandoah.....	8:45	9:00
Shenandoah.....	8:55	9:10
Shenandoah.....	9:05	9:20
Shenandoah.....	9:15	9:30
Shenandoah.....	9:25	9:40
Shenandoah.....	9:35	9:50
Shenandoah.....	9:45	10:00
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Shenandoah.....	10:05	10:20
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Shenandoah.....	10:35	10:50
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Shenandoah.....	12:35	12:50
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